UNDP

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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24 March 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-seventh session
June 1980
Agenda item 6 (b)

Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME FOR

N I U E

UNDP assistance requested by the Government of Niue
for the period 1980-1982

E M B A R G O:

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(i)

GOVERNMENT OF NIUE

Department: Central Office
P.O. Box 67 Niue Island, South Pacific
Cables: 'SECRETARY NIUE'
When Replying, Quote: Ref : 3/9/1

27 February 1980

Mr Denis Halliday
Regional Representative
UNDP
Private Bag
Apia
WESTERN SAMOA

My dear Regional Representative,

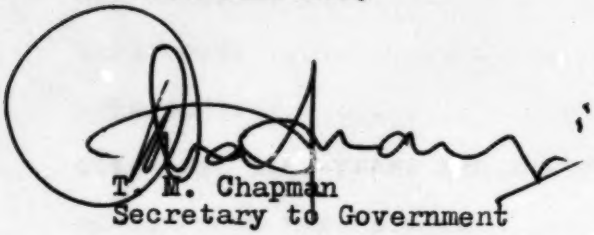
As you are well aware, the Niue Government has put considerable thought into the structure of the first Country Programme. We are therefore very pleased to have completed preparation of this document and it gives me personal pleasure to inform you that the Government has approved the Country Programme. As you are aware, we are looking forward with keen interest to UNDP assistance in the establishment of a viable Fishing Industry, building up from the base of reconstruction following hurricane Ofa. We are also enthusiastic about the significant impetus UNDP assistance in agriculture will give to our export effort. The Country Programme very closely reflects the National Development Plan, completed in August 1979 after very deep and careful consideration of this country's future by very many people and as the application of our resources towards national goals.

I would like to acknowledge the very considerable assistance we have obtained in the past from UNDP aid. There are a number of instances where small amounts of carefully applied assistance have resulted in significant benefits to Niue. We remain, however, an isolated micro state with unusual development problems, ones which appear to require new solutions and about which it is now clearly recognised that ordinary measures of aid per capita quite seriously distort the true picture. Although unable to draw on substantial research work in the field of micro state development we ourselves are evolving a development strategy suited to our conditions. It is clear that overcoming problems of extreme commercial isolation and significant diseconomies of small scale will mean dependence on overseas assistance for a lengthy period and it is clear that assistance must be adequate to enable us to carry out programme to achieve the objectives of self reliance set out in the National Development Plan. It is hoped that the UNDP Governing Council will see it possible to increase the total amount allocated in the Third five year IPF cycle. The Niue Government has the ability to make full use of greater external resources, as demonstrated in our past use of UNDP funds, particularly in the village sanitation project where a significant advance in health standards was made through a small project carried out by the Government in co-operation with villagers.

/

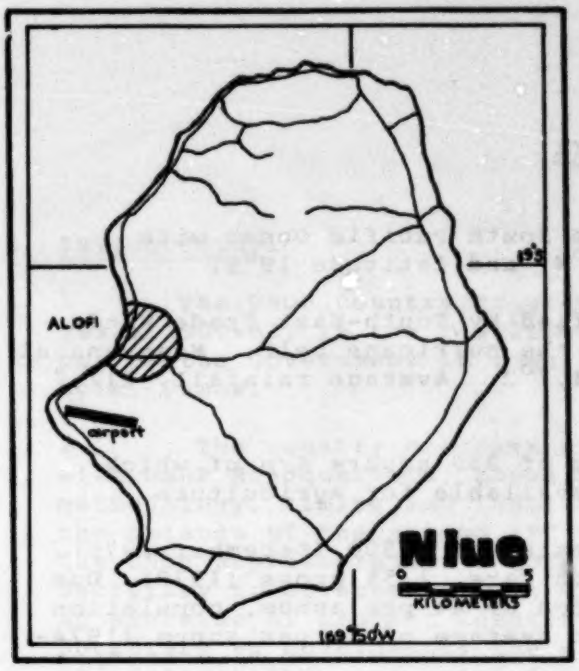
I look forward to receiving notice of the Governing Council's approval of this Country Programme.

Yours sincerely



T. M. Chapman
Secretary to Government

TMC:MT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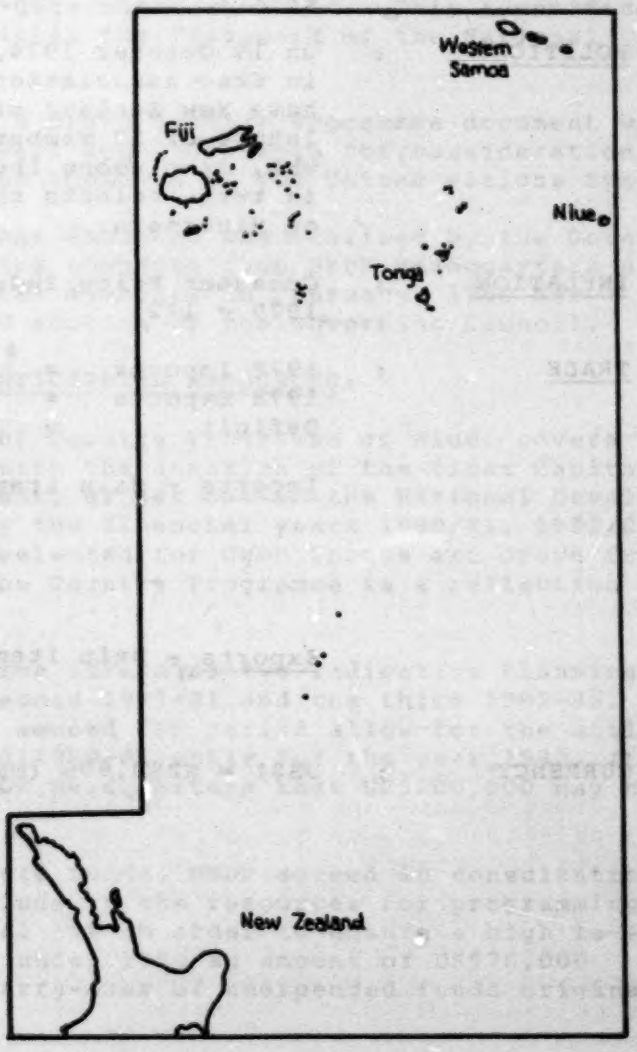
Western Samoa
Fiji
Niue
Tonga
New Zealand

BASIC DATA

LOCATION : Situated in the South Pacific Ocean with longtitude 169°W, and latitude 19°S.

CLIMATE : Tropical; modified by South-East Trade Winds. On the edge of the hurricane belt. Mean annual temperature, 24.7°C. Average rainfall, 217.7 cms per annum.

LAND AREA : Island consists of 258 square K/m of which 20,400 ha are available for agriculture.

POPULATION : Currently estimated at 3,500 (December 1979). Estimated growth rate, 1.5% gross (1978). Due to net emigration of 4% per annum, population declining by an average of 3% per annum (1974-1979).

POLITICAL : On 19 October 1974, Niue achieved self-government in free association with New Zealand. All Niueans have New Zealand citizenship. There is a legislature of 20 members elected by universal suffrage who, from among their number, elect a Premier who, in turn, selects three others who form a Cabinet of Ministers.

INFLATION : Consumer Price Index (March 1976 = 100), December 1979 = 172.

TRADE :

1978 Imports	=	NZ$2,780,000
1978 Exports	=	NZ$ 240,000
Deficit	=	NZ$2,540,000

Imports - Main items - meat, dairy products including eggs; fish; cereals; fruits; vegetables; other foods; beverages; tobacco; timber and furniture.

Exports - Main Items - passionfruit; copra; lime products; handicrafts and honey.

CURRENCY : US$1 = NZ$0.995 (UN operating Rate of Exchange)

INTRODUCTION:

1 The UNDP Country Programme of Niue, covering the calendar years 1980-82, is the result of a programming exercise carried out by the Government in consultation with the UNDP Office, Apia, Samoa.

2 The country programming exercise, abbreviated in agreement with UNDP Headquarters, began in July 1979 with consideration of methodology, timing and indication of resources available from the balance of the second IPF cycle and third cycle. In September, the UNDP Representative's NOTE was completed and submitted to the Secretary to Government. In October, the Government carried out an exercise of project identification through the Office of the Secretary to Government, the existing aid co-ordinating machinery and departments, and quasi-government agencies. This identification exercise took place within the framework of the National Development Plan 1980-85.

3 By early November, a DRAFT Country Programme document was put together by the Government and UNDP, Apia for consideration by UNDP Headquarters and the Agencies of the United Nations System.

4 The Country Programme document was finalised by the Government and UNDP, Apia following comments from UNDP Headquarters and certain United Nations System Agencies in February, 1980 for submission to the June 1980 session of the Governing Council.

DURATION, TIME FRAME AND ANTICIPATED RESOURCES:

5 This, the first UNDP Country Programme of Niue, covers the years 1980-82, in keeping with the duration of the first Capital Budget Plan of the Government, as set out in the National Development Plan 1980-85, covering the financial years 1980/81, 1981/82 and 1982/83. As projects selected for UNDP inputs are drawn from the Capital Budget Plan, the Country Programme is a reflection of its first three years.

6 The Country Programme straddles two Indicative Planning Figure (IPF) Cycles: the second 1977-81 and the third 1982-86. Unexpended funds under the second IPF period allow for the utilisation of US$596,000 during 1980-81 while for the year 1982, it has been established by UNDP Headquarters that US$200,000 may be programmed.

7 In addition to these funds, UNDP agreed in consultation with the Government to include in the resources for programming funds equal to an additional 15% in order to ensure a high level of delivery. Furthermore, under 1980 an amount of US$76,000 is included representing carry-over of unexpended funds originally programmed for 1979.

8 In summary, the funding situation is as follows:

(In US Dollars)	Total	1980	1981	1982
Resources allocated	796,000	255,000	341,000	200,000
Plus 15% for adequate programming	119,000	38,000	51,000	30,000
Plus carry-over from 1979	76,000	76,000	-	-
	991,000	369,000	392,000	230,000

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE:

9 Up to 1974, public policy had concentrated largely on the development and maintenance of a high standard of social services, especially in the areas of education and health, and in the development of basic infrastructure. On the other hand, efforts in economic development were largely inadequate and confined to agriculture. A substantial share of the cost of development and operation of these efforts came from New Zealand. Consequently, on the attainment of self-government Niue found itself in the difficult position of having to reconcile the fact of limited resources with an intrinsic desire to give meaningful expression to self-government. Although New Zealand had given guarantees for continuing support in both administrative and capital development expenditure, Niue resolved that it was undesirable that this situation of heavy dependence on outside help should be allowed to continue unabated. It has therefore been decided that decreasing outside help as early as possible should be the ultimate result of development.

10 The first 5 years of home rule has been, among other things, concerned with the consolidation of development achievements to date and careful planning for the future. This has resulted in the completion and adoption of Niue's first ever Five-year National Development Plan.

11 The perspective envisaged in the Plan sets out to pursue a vigorous programme for economic growth. Faced with the situation where the Niuean people have New Zealand as an alternative locality for achieving both economic and social aspirations, the Government has no choice but to produce within Niue itself both social and economic opportunities at a much higher level than at present obtained. Not only should these be pursued with vigor, but they must be pursued with haste if by the end of 1985 Niue is to avert the threat of becoming further de-populated. A loss of 3% per annum in population has been sustained since self-government and were this trend to be allowed to continue, the question of whether Niue could be maintained as a viable community would arise.

12 Therefore, the Government has decided that for the next 5 years a vigorous attempt to develop and maintain a strong economic base must be regarded as an "emergency operation". This operation will have the important objective of subscribing to the people's expressed

desire for wage earning opportunity as opposed to part-subsistence and part-wage employment. The strategy envisaged will evolve around the transfer of manpower and capital investment from the public to the private sector. As well as developing small to medium size light manufacturing industry, a more orderly approach to agricultural planning and development will be pursued, this task to be undertaken concurrently with an intense applied research effort at a level never previously adopted in agricultural development. Whilst all these major developments are being pursued as an "emergency operation", standards of social services and already established infrastructure shall be maintained with modest improvement. A good measure of success in these endeavours would lead to Niue's achievement of a larger measure of self-reliance by the end of the planned period.

13 The interpretation of the above perspective into specifics, as set out in the Plan, are repeated hereunder:

Overall Aims

To promote a growing and dynamic society on Niue;

to bring about an improved economic and social standard of life with opportunity for every person on Niue to work for this improvement;

to concurrently promote a larger measure of self-reliance;

to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits deriving from economic development; and

to divert a greater proportion of total national resources into economic activities.

Achievements of these aims demand certain changes:

Increasing total population, through a decrease in loss of population and increase in inward migration;

increase in local production;

decrease in gap between imports and exports;

increase in the number of Niueans holding leading positions in Government; and

increase in employment opportunities.

Specific Objectives for the Plan period can be summarised as follows

To increase the proportion of total Government expenditure met from local revenue;

to establish a private sector actively involved in production;

to create the best possible climate for growth of private commercial activity and, where necessary, to actively intervene with subsidies;

to increase productivity in the public sector, particularly economic activities, to the point where substantial expansion is possible;

to ensure the availability of a full range of financial infrastructure both for private sector development and for Government financial control;

to minimise unemployment by keeping a balance between declining employment in existing Government activities and new employment; and

to stop population decline by actively encouraging Niueans to stay in Niue and for those who have left, to return to Niue.

DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND UNDP ASSISTANCE:

14 The development objectives of the Niue National Development Plan have been summarised under DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVE above. The Country Programme does not attempt to make inputs to the entirety of the development activities envisaged in the Plan, but instead concentrates on five sectors selected by the Government for UNDP assistance. This assistance is intended to be complementary to capital and technical assistance available from other sources.

15 During the project identification exercise for the Country Programme, the Government established two main themes for UNDP assistance - (a) support to the Agriculture and Fisheries Sector leading to the establishment of commercially oriented enterprises, and (b) inputs in policy making areas of some sensitivity where independent advice and action is desirable.

16 With regard to (a), it may be noted that UNDP assistance has developed since 1977 around a central base of agricultural development inputs. In 1977, the Government requested assistance under project, NIU/77/003 - Preparatory Assistance for Development of Passion fruit and Lime Industries. Following a Study Tour by representatives of the Niue Development Board in June 1977, an FAO Team visited Niue in November 1977. Faced with Government's concern to significantly increase its export return from these two very important industries, the FAO Mission designed a major irrigation-based plantation development to be run by a Government corporation. Immediate implementation of the proposal would have envisaged entire concentration of UNDP resources for the remainder of the IPF cycle, in this project. In view of a number of difficulties in implementation and lack of data such as groundwater

capacity, however, Government decided to develop the preparatory requirements of a major development project and requested UNDP assistance for the establishment of an Agricultural Research Unit oriented towards problem solving in these industries. In conjunction with other initiatives being taken by Government, including a hydrogeology study, irrigation trials, encouragement to the private sector and a commercial plantation by the Niue Development Board (NDB), it is hoped that horticultural plantations will be established in the near future. The considerable assistance available for the private sector under the Government's new incentives policy will improve the prospect of private commercial investment. Should it remain necessary, however, for Government to undertake large scale plantations, it is hoped that this could be undertaken in the period following a major re-evaluation of data in 1981. Moderate scale plantations are planned for 1980. UNDP assistance is seen as ensuring progress in a situation where major development is possible.

17 The second main theme (b) of UNDP assistance relates to the Government's desire to develop a balanced relationship with existing aid donors. As New Zealand is the source of a significantly high proportion of all aid resources, the New Zealand and Niue Governments have worked together to reduce the natural tendency to lessen self-government when dealing with a large aid donor. Careful use of UNDP assistance is seen by both Governments as a means to allow the Niue Government, when dealing with sensitive issues, to obtain assistance independently of the many other aspects of a bilateral relationship.

18 In addition to projects directed in accordance with these two themes, others are included and set out below within brief sectoral summaries:

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES:

19 The Government has recognised, as indicated in the Development Perspective the need to upgrade and expand the activities relating to this sector, particularly in applied research. This is reflected in a number of related projects.

NIU/77/002 Agricultural Training Programme:

20 This project will close in the first quarter of 1980 with staff training being continued by the Government. Costs in 1980 will be $10,500, including equipment, group training and two man-months of expert services.

NIU/78/001 Applied Agricultural Production Research:

21 In accordance with its policy of rapidly reaching a position where major expansion of a tree-top based industry is possible, the Government accords very high priority to this project. The initial staff appointments are expected to be made to ensure full staffing through 1980-82. With allocations for equipment and

expertise, the project is expected to involve a total of $218,000 over the period of the Country Programme.

22 Overall, developments in all fields of agriculture have far outstripped research efforts in that the work done on crops by visiting experts under New Zealand bilateral assistance and from regional institutions including the SPC, has been sporadic, unsystematic and short-term.

23 NIU/78/001 is considered to be a major project as Agriculture must still remain the main potential for long-term economic well being. The Five-year Plan does not include any conclusive long-term objectives primarily because of the urgent and vital need to obtain more relevant information of the type only applied research can produce. As implementation of this project is already in arrears, it is vital that this be regarded as having top priority in the whole Programme.

NIU/78/005 - Fisheries Freezer:

24 The twin blast freezer previously supplied under this project was completely destroyed by unprecedented wave action caused by Hurricane Ofa in December, 1979. Suitable replacement for this equipment will be obtained at a cost of $15,000 in 1980.

NIU/79/001 - Exploratory Fishing and Feasibility Study:

25 In line with Government's objective of increasing productive employment in fisheries from its currently low level, assistance was requested in mid-1979 to charter a vessel to undertake a study of an exploratory nature within Niue's 200-mile EEZ. The project is intended to make it possible for the first time for Government to assess the suitability of fishing locations in the Zone and place Niue in a position to make medium term decisions on fisheries investment. This first input will be completed in early 1980 at a cost of $36,000. Government intends to collate the information obtained from the survey with other information on fisheries resources and the results of an Australian-funded harbour development study. It will then determine the viability of the purchase of a new vessel and the establishment of a small boat facility. Associated technical assistance, equipment and the vessel are expected to form a second UNDP input which has tentatively been allocated $150,000 over two years.

NIU/79/003 - OPAS - General Manager, Niue Development Board

26 This key position of General Manager for the Niue Development Board is to be filled by an OPAS officer. The Board is responsible for processing and marketing agricultural, handicrafts and other produce. It is also responsible for ensuring that productivity and expansion activities are carried out. It is expected during the two OPAS years to identify a national officer to undertake counterpart training with a view to localisation. An allocation of $98,000 has been made over three years.

NIU/80/001 OPAS Director of Agriculture:

27 It is intended to transfer the UNDP/FAO expert previously involved with NIU/77/002 Agricultural Training Project as of 1 March 1980 to a one-year OPAS assignment of Director of Agriculture. This is intended to assist the Government maintain momentum and continuity during the one-year absence on mid-career training of the national Director. Under New Zealand Manpower Training, the Director of Agriculture will undertake in 1980 career training in New Zealand on policy planning and management in both agriculture and fisheries. To supplement this training, a study tour is proposed on the theme of Policy Planning and Management in both agriculture and fisheries of up to 4 months. Resources tentatively allocated for the entire project amount to $54,500.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION:

28 The production of Niue's First National Development Plan (1980-85) clearly shows the Government's desire to co-ordinate development at the national level and recognises the need for an effective system of development administration, planning and training.

NIU/74/001 - Administrative Training:

29 Under this project, assistance will be continued in awards for short-term courses in the region for middle to senior management. In addition and as a continuation of Government's financial restructuring, two awards will be utilised for ad hoc attachments relating to internal audit and taxation management. The total amount allocated is $42,000 over three years.

NIU/78/004 - Development Planning:

30 Two members from the Planning Office have already received the benefit of this assistance. A consultancy in connection with the National Development Plan was also obtained under the project. Training in project formulation and implementation will continue with two senior staff from key departments attending a regional course each year. A 6-month consultancy will ensure that the Government's desire to make a quick and decisive start on implementation of the Plan is realised. During the first 6 months of 1980, the consultant will assist Government adjust to the initial demands of a government-executed programme of assistance from New Zealand. An amount of $30,000 is planned over three years.

NIU/79/002 - OPAS Assistant Secretary to Government (Planning):

31 This important and sensitive post of development planning will be filled by an OPAS appointment to ensure continued momentum in the co-ordination, implementation, and evaluation of the Plan. In view of the likelihood of localisation, the two-year appointment will probably be followed by the assignment of a United Nations Volunteer as deputy to a national Assistant Secretary, bringing the total sum allocated to $92,000 over three years.

HEALTH:

32 Niue's health problems are not considered acute as compared to other developing countries in the region. What is of some concern, however, is the effective implementation of programmes in preventive medicine.

NIU/78/002 - Village Sanitation Project:

33 This nation-wide village project in preventive health will see the elimination of household-pit-latrines by the end of 1980. UNDP assistance for this Government-directed project will amount to $7,000 in 1980 including the reimbursement for completed work as most of the water-seal latrines were installed by the end of 1979. Although joint householder-Government construction will continue through 1980 and health legislation will be introduced, no further UNDP assistance is envisaged.

NIU/79/004 - Health Ancillary Services Unit:

34 Reflecting the fragility of the skilled workforce in Niue, Government has an urgent and unexpected need for overseas assistance in the Health Department. Although fully localised, the Department does not have a replacement for the one Laboratory Technician who moved into the legislature. The project will include a training award beginning in 1980 for a local trainee and the filling of the vacant post for 3 years by a United Nations Volunteer. Some necessary equipment for the laboratory will bring the total cost to $42,000 over the Programme period.

EDUCATION:

35 It has been Government policy over the last 5 years to upgrade and develop manpower skills with the aim of achieving both increased productivity and ready adaptation to technological changes.

NIU/76/001 - Development of Skill Training:

36 This was the first major project undertaken in Niue with UNDP assistance and aimed at village and community skills as well as for those in secondary schools. About $52,000 has been expended on the construction of a suitable building for this project under New Zealand bilateral aid. An innovative approach in the Community Education Unit is well advanced and 1980 will see a gradual phasing out of the experts' involvement. Short-term assignments in Commercial Training and Trade Testing will be undertaken in 1980 and should produce a significant improvement in skills training. Cost for 1980-81 is expected to be $79,000.

NATURAL RESOURCES:

37 In recent years, the Government has pursued various means of evaluating Niue's mineral and water resources.

NIU/78/006 - Mineral Prospecting and Water Resources:

38 This project involved an IAEA consultant in 1979 who assisted the Government prevent possible environmental damage from a private venture mineral exploration programme. Further assistance in evaluating the findings of this programme is planned for 1980 at a cost of $6,500.

RELATIONSHIPS WITH REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL INTER-COUNTRY PROJECTS:

39 The Government has determined that during the Country Programme period, Niue will draw upon technical assistance, including training available to it from regional and sub-regional projects funded by UNDP and the United Nations System. The potential value of using these resources in connection with implementation of the National Development Plan and projects within the Country Programme has been noted and efforts will be made to maximise this additional input to development activities.

40 With regard to inter-country projects serving the Asia and Pacific Region as a whole and the South Pacific specifically, the Government expects to participate in and benefit from inter-alia the following:

RAS/79/016	Development of Small Scale Enterprises and Entrepreneurship in the South Pacific
RAS/73/025	South Pacific Fisheries Co-ordinator
RAS/74/017	Root Crop Development in the South Pacific
RAS/74/004	Regional Telecommunications Training for the South Pacific
RAS/74/015	Maritime Adviser for Asia and Pacific
RAS/79/017	Trade Promotion Advisory Services and Training
RAS/75/010	Asian-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development
RAS/79/074	Investigation of Mineral Potential of the South Pacific
RAS/79/014	Short-term Quick-action Consultancies
RAS/79/018	Training in Public Administration
RAS/79/020	Regional Advisory Services in Alternative Sources of Energy
RAS/79/024	Regional Training of Hotel Personnel (Pacific)

41 In addition to drawing on these projects, the Government hopes to participate in other projects growing out of the 1978/79 SOPAC Inter-Governmental Meetings. Further, the Government hopes to place Niueans for training in regional institutions such as APDC, SIAP & AIBD, as courses unfold of relevance to Niue's development activities.

In the context of TCDC, Niue hopes to continue its cooperation with other island nations in the South Pacific and Asia.

SIGNIFICANT FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME:

42 Consistent with the two themes used by Government in project identification, the Country Programme is considerably oriented towards the steps leading to commercially viable agriculture and fisheries. Significant is the input into research and development of tree-crops and funds set aside to encourage the growth of a fishing industry with both employment and import substitution potential.

43 Further, with UNDP funded assistance in development planning and the implementation of the National Development Plan plus provision of a General Manager for the Niue Development Board, the significance of input in policy roles is underlined.

ANNEX I

FINANCIAL SUMMARY:

A **UNDP Resources Available for Programming** (US dollars)

Total resources for 1980-82 from:

a	1977-81 IPF.....	672,000[1/]
b	1982-86 IPF.....	200,000[2/]
c	Plus 15% for adequate programming	119,000
		991,000

B **Use of UNDP Resources**

1	Programmed resources:	
a	On-going projects	594,000
b	New projects	286,500
	TOTAL	880,500
2	Unprogrammed reserve	110,500
	TOTAL RESOURCES	991,000

1/ Carry-over from 1979 US$76,000; 1980 US$255,000; and 1981 US$341,000.

2/ Indication of funds available from third IPF cycle for 1982.

C Annual Distribution of Programme Resources from UNDP
(in US dollars)

SECTOR	TOTAL	1980	1981	1982	%
Agriculture and Fisheries	582,000	204,000	244,000	134,000	59
Planning and Development Administration	164,000	71,000	60,000	33,000	16.5
Health	49,000	26,000	11,500	11,500	5
Education	79,000	75,000	4,000		8
Natural Resources	6,500	6,500			0.5
Reserve	110,500		80,500	30,000	11
TOTAL	991,000	382,500	400,000	208,500	100

List of Projects

SECTOR	TOTAL 1980-82	1980	1981	1982
AGRICULTURE & FISHERIES:				
On-going projects				
NIU/77/002 - Agricultural Training Programme	10,500	10,500		
NIU/78/001 - Applied Agricultural Production Research	218,000	83,000	75,000	60,000
NIU/78/005 - Fisheries Freezer	15,000	15,000		
NIU/79/001 - Exploratory Fishing & Feasibility Study	186,000	36,000	100,000	50,000
New Projects				
NIU/79/003 - OPAS General Manager Niue Development Board	98,000	20,000	54,000	24,000
NIU/80/001 - OPAS Director of Agriculture	54,500	39,500	15,000	
SUB-TOTAL	582,000	204,000	244,000	134,000

SECTOR	TOTAL 1980-82	1980	1981	1982
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION:				
On-going projects				
NIU/74/001 - Administrative Training	42,000	12,000	14,000	16,000
NIU/78/004 - Development Planning	30,000	24,000	3,000	3,000
New project				
NIU/79/002 - OPAS Assistant Secretary to Government (Planning)	92,000	35,000	43,000	14,000
SUB-TOTAL	164,000	71,000	60,000	33,000
HEALTH:				
On-going project				
NIU/78/002 Village Sanitation Project	7,000	7,000		
New project				
NIU/79/004 - Health Ancillary Services	42,000	19,000	11,500	11,500
SUB-TOTAL	49,000	26,000	11,500	11,500
EDUCATION:				
On-going project				
NIU/76/001 - Development of Skill Training	79,000	75,000	4,000	
SUB-TOTAL	79,000	75,000	4,000	
NATURAL RESOURCES:				
On-going project				
NIU/78/006 - Mineral Exploration	6,500	6,500		
SUB-TOTAL	6,500	6,500		
TOTAL ALL SECTORS	880,500	382,500	319,500	178,500
RESERVE UNPROGRAMMED	110,500	-	80,500	30,000
TOTAL	991,000	382,500	400,000	208,500

ANNEX II

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY ORGANISATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM OTHER THAN UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (UNDP):

Agency:	Nature of Assistance:	Timing:	Amount-US$
ILO	Fellowship for Training at Turin Centre	1980	6,500
UNICEF	Equipment associated with NIU/76/001 Development of Skill Training	1980	5,000
	Health Care - Village Health Service Vehicle	1981	9,000
WHO	Health Training - 6-month training	1980-85	30,000 p.a.
UNDAT 1/	Short-term consultancy in Small Business Development	1980	3,000
	Short-term consultancy in Tariff reclassification	1980	3,000
UNIDO	Government hopes to draw on SIS funds for development of small and/or medium scale industry	1980-82	-

1/ The Government hopes to draw on UNDAT for unforseen short-term inputs during the Country Programme period 1980-82.

DP/GC/ NIU/R.1/ RECOMMENDATION

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UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

UNDP

Distr.
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DP/GC/NIU/R.1/RECOMMENDATION
2 April 1980

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GOVERNING COUNCIL
Twenty-seventh session
June 1980
Agenda item 6 (b)

Country and intercountry programming and projects

COUNTRY PROGRAMME OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

NIUE

Note by the Administrator

Programme period	IPF for 1980-1982
IPF for 1977-1981	$1.0 million
IPF resources for 1982	$0.2 million*

I. Nature of the programming exercise

1. The Niue Country Programme was formulated by the Government in consultation with the UNDP Office in Apia, Samoa. In August 1979 the Government issued the first Niue National Development Plan (1980-1985). This served as the basis for the UNDP Representative's Note, which was designed to assist the Government in establishing the priorities and orientation of a UNDP country programme within the framework of the national plan. That Note for the Government was copied, in September 1979, to the regional representatives of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations system.

*Estimated at one-fifth of 1977-1981 IPF. This is for planning purposes; it does not imply a firm commitment of resources by the Governing Council for the third cycle.

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2. The Government, utilizing the evaluation methodology presented in the UNDP Representative's Note, undertook a detailed review of all ongoing and proposed development programmes to identify those projects which merited highest priority for UNDP assistance. Through the Office of the Secretary to Government, a project identification exercise co-ordinated the views of all relevant Government agencies. The carefully considered results of this exercise were discussed with the Government during a visit to Niue by the UNDP Representative and the Assistant Representative. A rough outline of the Country Programme was agreed upon at these discussions in Niue, in line with the Government's priorities for UNDP assistance, and a first draft of the Country Programme was prepared in November 1979. Copies of this draft were then circulated to UNDP headquarters, the Specialized Agencies and to those regional representatives who had previously received copies of the UNDP Representative's Note.

3. Comments on the draft Country Programme from the Agencies and from UNDP headquarters were discussed with the Government and taken into account in the final version of the Niue Country Programme completed in February 1980.

II. Relation of the country programme to national development objectives

4. The Niue National Development Plan (1980-1985) includes Capital Budget Plans for the years 1980/81 through 1982/83. Although sources of funding are shown only in the 1980/81 Capital Budget Plan, core projects are identified even where funding has not yet been confirmed. Projects selected for UNDP assistance are drawn from these Capital Budget Plans and thus the UNDP Country Programme is based on the first three years of the Niue National Development Plan.

5. Niue has suffered an average population loss of over 3 per cent annually since 1969. The primary national development objective is to prevent any further population decline by actively encouraging Niueans to stay in Niue, and to attract those who have already left to return. The measures that the Government intends to undertake in pursuance of this objective are described in the Country Programme document. The programme of technical co-operation which UNDP is being requested to support will directly assist the Government in carrying out these measures.

III. Content and phasing of the country programme

6. The Country Programme concentrates on five sectors selected by the Government for UNDP assistance and complements assistance anticipated from other multilateral and bilateral sources, among them the Asian Development Bank (ADB); the South Pacific Commission (SPC); and the Governments of New Zealand, Australia and the Netherlands. The two main themes established by the Government for the UNDP Country Programme are: (a) support to the agriculture and fisheries sector leading to the development of commercially-oriented enterprises; and (b) independent advice in policy-making areas.

7. Agriculture and development planning account for 75 per cent of the total programme. The full sectoral breakdown is as follows:

Table 1

Sectoral breakdown of programmed resources

	On-going projects		Identified new projects		Total	
	Value ($000)	Per cent	Value ($000)	Per cent	Value ($000)	Per cent
Agriculture and fisheries	430	72	152	53	582	59
Planning and development administration	72	12	92	32	164	16
Health	7	1	42	15	49	5
Education	79	14	-	-	79	8
Natural resources	7	1	-	-	7	1
Reserve	-	-	-	-	110	11
Total	595	100	286	100	991	100

Table 2

Phasing of the Country Programme

A. Amounts programmed

Year	($000)
1980	383
1981	320
1982	178
Reserve	110
Total	991

B. Resources taken into account for programming	$000
1. Resources available	
Balance of the second cycle IPF (1980-1981)[a/]	672
Resources assumed for 1982[b/]	200
2. Provision for adequate programming	119
Total resources taken into account for programming	991

a/This figure represents the difference between the 1977-1981 IPF ($1.0 million) and the estimated expenditure for the years 1977-1979 ($328,000).

b/This figure, which represents one-fifth of the 1977-1981 IPF, is used for planning purposes and it does not imply any commitment of resources by the Governing Council for the third cycle.

IV. Recommendation of the Administrator

8. In the light of the views expressed above, the Administrator recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the proposed UNDP Country Programme for Niue for the duration of its programme period within the limits of its approved Indicative Planning Figure; and

(b) Authorize the Administrator to proceed with appraisal and approval action on requests for assistance falling within the outlines of the Country Programme while ensuring, in accordance with the decision of the Governing Council at its eighteenth session (E/5543/Rev.1, paragraph 31), that expenditures are kept in reasonable conformity with the relevant Indicative Planning Figures and are contained within the financial resources available at any given time.

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